

## National Republican.

W. M. MURPHY, Editor and Proprietor.  
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A DISPATCH from New York announces that one of the proprietors of hotels on the European plan have made a reduction in the price of their rooms of twenty per cent. Their example will be followed by hotels on every other plan all over the country. While on this point, we desire to say a few words designed especially for this city. Washington has always been a proverbially expensive place during the sessions of Congress, and for very obvious reasons. The class of people who come here generally require good accommodations, and it is only just that our hotel proprietors should be allowed a fair compensation upon their investments. Establishments which are almost empty one half the year must make money while the season lasts or close up altogether. But there is another class of our people who have not the same view. We mean those who rent rooms. The price charged this winter for "apartments" is all proportion to their

actual worth and to the rate of former years. A knowledge of this fact has already gotten abroad, and the effect of it will undoubtedly be to keep thousands of people away from Washington this winter, and to leave the hotels and boarding houses empty. In a Montana paper yesterday we read the following paragraph, which shows how extensively the idea has been already circulated: "With rare sagacity the board-lodgers of Washington have concluded that if the average Congressman is to receive increased pay he can stand a proportionate advanced charge for accommodations. Accordingly they have raised their prices, making them just one more than they were last year. We warn all whom it may concern in this line of business that they will simply defeat their own objects, and that the sooner they learn to be a little more moderate in their demands the better. Prices are falling all over the country. There is no reason why they should advance in Washington."

KENTUCKY AND WASHINGTON. The tedious delay in the payment of the teachers' salaries in the State of Kentucky, and the fact that the salary is not paid at the proper time, is not only a source of trouble to the teachers, but it is also a source of trouble to the State. The case of a teacher in the State of Kentucky, who was paid for his services, was a source of trouble to the State. The case of a teacher in the State of Kentucky, who was paid for his services, was a source of trouble to the State.

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The New York Evening Post, in addressing itself to the world of opinion in Kentucky, and of the present financial difficulties, proposes that Congress should appoint joint special committees of the two Houses on Finance, Banking and Currency, who, in addition to considering the whole question, should call in such men as Professor Brown, Professor Sumner, Mr. Amasa Walker, Mr. Charles Mann, Mr. Charles Moran, and the Board of Trade conventions that recently met in New York, Chicago, Boston, &c. The most striking feature of this proposition is its most attractive feature. The improbability of these gentlemen being able to agree upon any plan before the year 1900 seems not to have entered into the philosophical imagination of our recent writers. Professor Sumner and Amasa Walker discussing the finances and a breathless world looking on, pocket book in hand, waiting to record as soon as they should give the word through the columns of the Post, would be a touching and inspiring spectacle.

Our ARKANSAS FRIEND Markland, special agent, formerly in Kentucky, and now in a Governor of that State, &c., &c., and who now applies to the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, is in trouble. A newspaper friend of his, in advertising his claims to the position in question, said some time ago that he was a citizen of Kentucky. This assertion the Louisville Commercial saw fit to deny, whereupon the redoubtable Markland wrote a letter to the editor, giving a sketch of his value in the sailing department, and affirming that he is a citizen of that sovereign State. The old-time and obsolete article is, however, still uncorrected, and Markland's statement to the contrary notwithstanding, relates the statement that he is not a citizen of the State. This is rather rough on Markland, and will have a material influence upon his candidacy. To what State he is to be credited, A. H. M. has been so long around the country obtaining office by his record in the sailing department that neither he himself nor anybody else knows to what State he belongs.

The above extract is taken from the Louisville Courier-Journal, the 5th instant. The comments are made upon the report which has just been published of the superintendent of public instruction of this State. We commend them to the gentlemen and the ladies who are interested in the education of the people.

The Cincinnati Commercial, strange to say, is worried about the system of electing our Presidents and the twenty-second rule. We call this statement on the part of our contemporaries "strange," because our vivacious contemporaries are one of those journals who believe that the republic has come to an end, and that we shall know Presidential elections no more under the despotism of General Grant.

It will, perhaps, my friends in this city of Mr. Hamilton say, if, to be sure, he has been successful in his first attempt at entering political life. Those who know him best will not hesitate to agree with him in the expression of a belief that as a member of the New York State Senate, he has done credit to himself and the traditions of his family, but faithfully and honestly serve the constituency at whose hands he has been honored.

It looks now as if when the time comes to settle the railroad question, as it is called, there would be no need of settling it. The Northern Pacific has gone into Cimmerian darkness; the Chesapeake and Ohio has become a Wall-street tradition; the Texas Pacific has disappeared in the financial fog in Kansas. Georgia, Alabama, and other States, various lines are more or less paralyzed. Railroad presidents are resigning or going into bankruptcy; in fact, there is a general "smash-up" all around. The Grangers had better up, or there will be nothing left for them.

The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday denies the reports telegraphed from this city that "at Germantown, Kensington, Frankford and Manayunk nearly all the mills are closing up, and few that are still working are finishing up orders and working half time at last." The Ledger, and the other papers for this report, that in Manayunk, where the trouble is most serious, some of the mills are still running full time, one is running five days out of six, another three days, another on reduced time, and that in the full complement of hands employed. In the other districts named there is no such reduction of operatives as alleged in the telegram.

## FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE AND MOST DESIRABLE LOT, situated in the city of Philadelphia, and containing a large number of buildings, and a large amount of land. The lot is situated in the city of Philadelphia, and contains a large number of buildings, and a large amount of land.

FOR SALE—A FINE MANSION, situated in the city of Philadelphia, and containing a large number of buildings, and a large amount of land. The lot is situated in the city of Philadelphia, and contains a large number of buildings, and a large amount of land.

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